

her territorial pretensions and, what is perhaps more extraordinary, wants to take them immediately.

"Serbia alone is expected to make all the sacrifices. Truly that could hardly be said to be fair play."

"Bulgaria professes we need have no concern for our compensation, which renders it all the more necessary that we should seek to safeguard our own interests. Bulgaria has nothing to offer from an Austro-German victory in the Balkans, as the whole of Macedonia, with Salonica, would then pass into the possession of Austria after Serbia and Bulgaria. In her turn had been the victim of the Germans, and Turkey would take back at least part of the lost territories in the west."

"That is why Bulgaria could not with good reason be done in the east. It is in the present circumstances. Meanwhile it is our business to hold ourselves ready to repel any further Austro-German attempt to break through to Constantinople and prevent the successful prosecution of the Anglo-French offensive against the Dardanelles."

Sees Allies' Chance to Win War in the East

(By Cable to the Tribune.)

London, Aug. 14.—J. L. Garvin in his review this week in "The Observer" says of the Balkan situation:

"The Allies now know beyond the last shadow of a doubt that they have been absolutely in their power to conquer Constantinople. They can open the Straits and strike the one blow which would neutralize everything the Germans have done in the east. The triumph of the Allies would ensure the triumphant termination of the war."

"Here diplomacy, as in the times of Pitt and Marlborough, must be the means of certain victory. There could be no forgiveness in the present or in sight of posterity for the statesmanship of the Quadruple Alliance which it now shows itself unequal to its opportunities in the Balkans. Bulgaria has declared as late as she is ready to show in her lot with the Allies upon terms which are not impossible. They are reasonable and in accordance with every principle and every interest for which the Allies have fought and we cannot but be reached."

"A delicate work has to be done by the diplomats of the four powers in their friendly representation of the claims of the Balkan states, but in return for immense sacrifices and efforts by the Allies as a whole, which have been and will yet be necessary to save Serbia from destruction, the Quadruple Alliance is entitled to expect from Bulgaria concessions to Macedonia which would be repaid over and over again by acquisitions elsewhere and would make certain the triumph of the common cause."

"The admission of Bulgaria would insure that of Rumania, which has done much to forward a settlement of the problem. Rumania is in the same position as Belgium which menaces a way through her territory, but the strong Latin kingdom of the Danube has more than half a million trained men ready to fight."

"That is to say, but needs only all British support. These two states alone could take action which would insure success at Gallipoli, the conquest of Constantinople and the opening of the Bosphorus, the opening of the Black Sea to security and an overwhelming recovery of Russia from the downfall inflicted by Austria-Hungary, and the final triumph of the present Allies and of all who may join them."

British Increase Force on Gallipoli Peninsula

Paris, Aug. 14.—An official communication on the situation at the Dardanelles, given out by the French War Office, reads as follows:

On the Gallipoli Peninsula British forces since August 6 have been debarking successfully at a point near the Bay of Suvla. They have made progress at a point further to the south, in the vicinity of Gaba Tepe. Here, after some severe fighting, these forces were successful in gaining the foot of the steep slopes of the height of the Black Sea. They took more than 600 prisoners and captured nine machine guns. The operations at this point continue to progress rapidly. At the south end of the peninsula the efforts of the Turks to penetrate out lines resulted in failure. On August 7 we made some slight progress. Since this date the activity on the French front has been chiefly of the nature of fighting, with marked advantage for our batteries.

The statement of the French War Office on the situation at the Dardanelles comes virtually the same ground as that gone over in official British statements on Dardanelles operations made public earlier this week.

Berlin Says Venizelos Must Keep Greece Out

Rotterdam, Aug. 14.—The "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant" prints a dispatch from Berlin which says that "Tageblatt" learns from Athens that the King of Greece, after the opening of the Cabinet, will ask Eleutherios Venizelos, the former Premier, whether he is ready to form a new Cabinet on the principle of the strictest neutrality.

M. Venizelos Resigned in March on Account of King's Decision in Favor of the Entente

M. Venizelos announced his resignation from public life shortly after his resignation. But in the general elections of June, the former Premier's party was victorious, and last month he was quoted as saying that he would accept "the call of the people" and resume the Liberal leadership.

A dispatch from Athens on Thursday said that M. Venizelos had returned to the city, and that the pronouncement of his policy was awaited with great eagerness, but that this might not be made until the delivery of the King's speech at the opening of Parliament next Monday.

German Troops Arrive Daily on Serb Frontier

(By Cable to the Tribune.)

Milan, Aug. 14.—Reports from Bucharest state that an important movement of troops was observed on the Serbian frontier. The district of Syrmia is crisscrossed with German troops, who are taking up positions along the frontier. It is difficult to estimate the number, as reinforcements arrive daily.

Another German army, with Austrian divisions, having its depot at Vrschitz, occupies the front running from Temesch Kalin to Belgrade. A third army holds all railway lines in Southern Transylvania. Troops are also reported in the district of Kokei, near the Rumanian frontier.

RUSSIANS DRIVE BUELOW FURTHER BACK FROM RIGA

Hindenburg Still Held at Bay Before the Forts of Kovno.

MACKENSEN NOW NEARING VLODAVA

Germans Driving at Russian Centre to Prevent Brest-Litovsk Stand.

London, Aug. 14.—With an apparent improvement of the Russian situation on the eastern front there are renewed expressions of confidence in the Allied countries. The Russians claim they are continuing to drive the Germans back from Riga and west of Dvinsk, and still are keeping them away from the fortress of Kovno. Although the Austro-Germans continue their victorious advance in the centre and southwest, the absence from official reports of any mention of the capture of guns, historic towns and positions which are being occupied by the invaders all are well evacuated before their arrival.

Field Marshal von Mackensen resumed his advance between the Vepzra and the Bug and is approaching Vlodava. Once before he was near the city, when Russian counter attacks overpowered his cavalry and compelled a retreat of twenty miles.

Steady progress for the forces of Prince Leopold of Bavaria eastward from Warsaw is taken here to indicate that the Germans are now massing their main movements on a drive through the Russian centre and the continuance of the enveloping effort in the north along the Dvina.

May Evacuate Brest.

Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander in chief, had expected to make Brest-Litovsk a new centre of his defence. It is now regarded as probable that this point will be abandoned, owing to the speed of the German advance since the fall of Warsaw and continued pressure of this advance. Generals Gallwitz, Scholtz, Eichhorn and Plack, forming a semi-circle closing in toward the north.

Petrograd claims that the Germans have been checked between Poniwiesch and Dvinsk. Berlin, however, does not concede this, but, in any event, it does not affect the advance of the flanks further north, where invading forces several days ago were driving the Dvina and the Dnieper, leading to the Province of Pskov, which lies on the road to Petrograd. For the moment, however, the intensity of the fighting is giving way to a respite, and the Russian command to avoid the enveloping net and the rapid advance of the Germans to gather the full fruits of the fall of Warsaw.

The outcome of these movements probably will be indicated in a few days, whether Grand Duke Nicholas will be able to resume the offensive along the new front or will concentrate his energies in rear-guard fighting during a slow retirement.

German correspondents accompanying the invading armies say the Russians are following the tactics of the Napoleonic campaign, laying waste the country which they abandon, so that the advance of the retreating forces is made by the burning of towns and villages and the same lack of shelter as when Napoleon marched to Moscow.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The Berlin headquarters made public the following report to-night:

North of the Niemen River, in the region of Alisow, Kahliski, Westchinty and Kowars, new engagements developed.

Before Kovno our attacking troops captured the fortified forest of Domino Kanka. We took 350 prisoners.

Between the Narew and the Bug rivers our armies reached during a sharp counter-attack the following sections, where our opponents had made a new stand.

North of Novo Georgievsk a strong outpost position was taken by storm. Nineteen officers and 1,800 men and four machine guns fell into our hands.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria's troops are approaching the Bug River also, northeast of Sokolov.

To the east of the Losyev-Miedzyrzec line the enemy attempted to stop our advance by stubborn counter attacks. All the attacks were repulsed.

Field Marshal von Mackensen defeated the enemy in battles on August 10 and 11. Our opponents did not find sufficient strength yesterday to resist the advancing Teutonic allied troops longer. Our armies reached during the pursuit the highroad of Radzyn-Dawidow-Vlodava.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

The following official statement was issued to-day at the Austrian War Office:

In the district of the Bug advancing allied troops were before them the rear guards of the retreating enemy. Austro-Hungarian forces advancing on both sides of the railway from Lukow to Brest-Litovsk reached the sector west of Miedzyrzec.

German troops conquered the district of Wisniewo and advanced across the Rodowada.

In East Galicia there is nothing new to report.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL.

The following Russian official war statement was given out in Petrograd to-day:

In the region of Riga there was no essential change on Friday near Jacobstadt, Pinnick and Vilkomir. The enemy attempted by counter attacks to arrest our offensive. The fighting continues.

In the front between the Narew and the Bug rivers no important change has occurred.

A desperate action took place yesterday in the region southwest of Ciechanow. Ciechanow is about eight miles northeast of Nur.

At Novo Georgievsk during the last two days, besides an artillery duel, there have been skirmishes and actions within the approach defences.

On the left bank of the Bug there was fighting, which increased in obstinacy during Thursday night, in the district north of Siedele, and in the Lukow region.

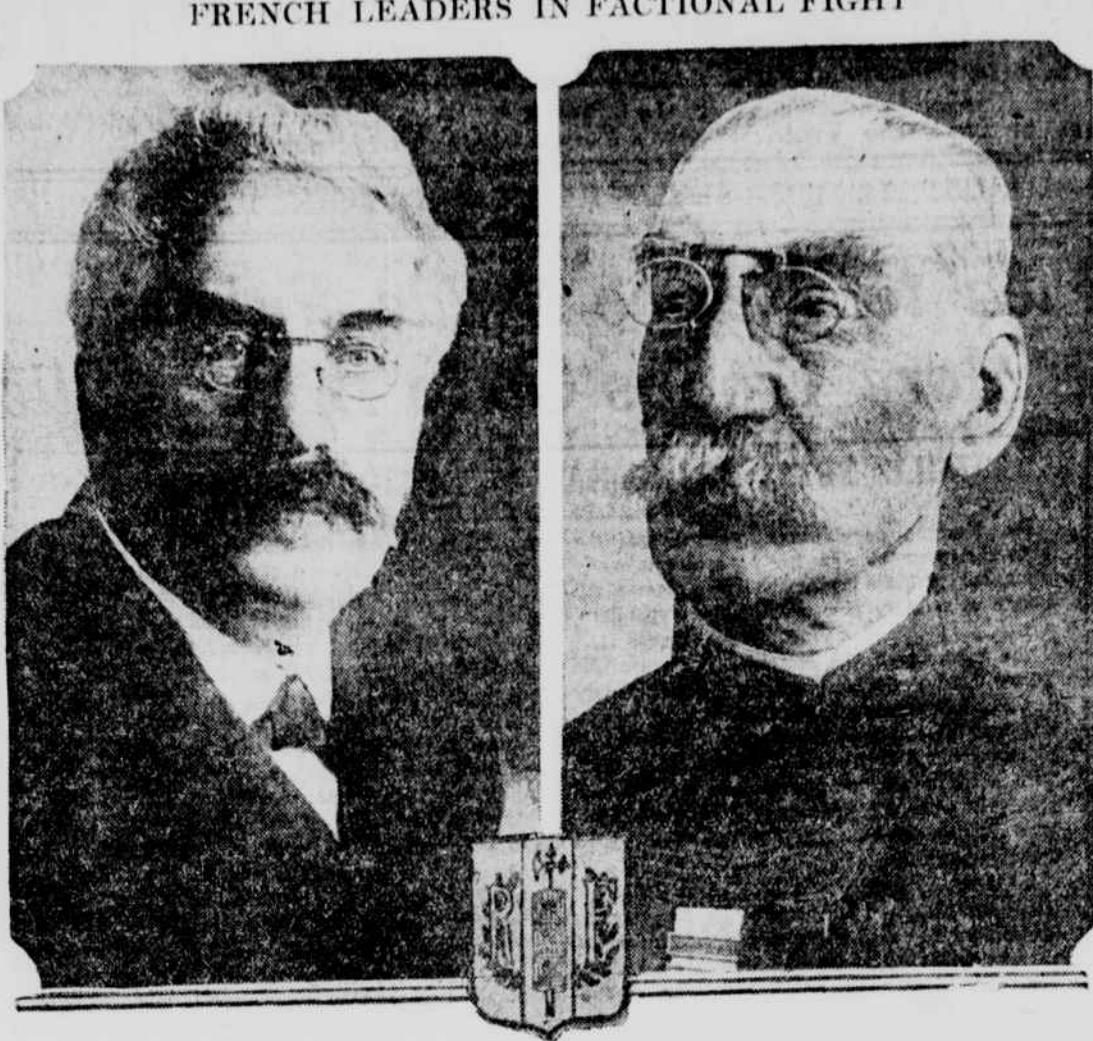
On the right bank of the Bug towards the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester rivers there is no change.

German Ranks Shattered and Reserves Untrained

(By Cable to the Tribune.)

London, Aug. 14.—Dispatches from Innsbruck state that military operations in Northern Poland, on the Kovno-Suwalki-Grodno front, seem to have been stopped suddenly. The Russian counter-offensive at Kovno ought to have great influence on the result.

Two significant features are the enormous loss inflicted on the Germans and on August 9 and 10 the fact that the troops which were first line men and Prussian Landwehr. Numerous regiments lost more



Alexandre Millerand, Minister of War, who next Friday will defend himself in the Chamber of Deputies against attacks on his policy.

General Joseph Simon Gallieni, Commander of Paris, who has been led by jealousy of General Joffre to join in the attacks on Millerand.

WAR OPENS COLLEGES TO RUSSIAN WOMEN

(By Cable to the Tribune.)

Petrograd, Aug. 14.—The women's cause in Russia made a big advance to-day when the Council of Ministers approved the plan of the Minister of Education to throw open the doors of certain universities to them.

Heretofore the education of women has been much restricted, the higher schools and universities being practically closed to all but an occasional special student.

Now, thanks to the war and the consequent shortage of men in the professions, women are to be admitted to the law, scientific and medical schools.

than half their effectives. No reinforcements have been received by the Germans in this section since August 4.

Between Lomza and the Bug, where the German offensive has been most successful, the same features are noted. Fighting forces are diminished without the wastage being replaced and there is an ever increasing tendency to substitute artillery work for the infantry.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE WITH HOLLAND

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 14.—Further restrictions have been placed on trade with Holland, according to reports from the Department of Commerce. The Netherlands Overseas Trust, to which all exports to Holland must be consigned under an agreement with Great Britain, is an ever increasing tendency to substitute artillery work for the infantry.

Overseas Trust Will Issue Licenses Only on Conditions.

Commercial Agent Edwin W. Thompson has advised his department that Dutch importers hereafter will be required to dispose of their goods under the immediate supervision of the Overseas Trust. American exporters, it is said, will not be given licenses to ship goods to Holland unless they can certify that former consignments have been consumed in Holland.

BERLIN ACCUSED OF PLOTS IN U. S.

Continued from page 1

ures of the publicity propaganda of Germany is a detailed description of a plan to incorporate an American news agency to be secretly controlled by German agents. With bureaus at New York and Berlin, at an aggregate cost of 1,000,000 marks (\$250,000), to supply "impartial news" regarding German conditions to the newspapers and periodicals of America.

"Evidence that the German government through its agents sought to secure control of 'The New York Evening World' prior to its purchase by its present owners, is contained in a letter in possession of 'The World' in which the author presents a claim for compensation in negotiations for its acquisition."

To Make Munitions Here.

While protesting against the shipment of its enemies of munitions of war from this country, the correspondence shows:

"That the German government is now actually engaged in building and extending a large munitions plant in this country which it secretly controls for the manufacture of shrapnel casings and other explosives."

"That this German owned company has a contract for the entire powder output of an explosives company."

"That it has expended hundreds of thousands of marks in developing its plant, which is scheduled to begin turning out projectiles for Germany on September 1 and to be running at full capacity by January 1, the manner of transportation, while not disclosed, to be conducted with the aid of a neutral country in close proximity to Germany."

"That this German company is now negotiating to supply the British and Russian governments with its product, but without any liability for failure to deliver" clause in the contracts or any real purpose to deliver the product.

"Recent reports that the German government, through its agents, were conspiring with disloyal trade union leaders to foment strikes in plants engaged in the manufacture of articles of war in this country are confirmed, to an extent, by the correspondence in possession of 'The World'." From these documents it appears that an official in the office of the military attaché of the German Embassy was in

ITALIANS READY FOR NEW DRIVE ALONG ISONZO

Gen. Cadorna Plans Gorizia Capture Early in September.

Udine, Italy (via Paris), Aug. 15.—General Cadorna, the Italian commander in chief, has virtually completed preparations for a new general attack on the Austrians along the Isonzo River, according to reports received from the front. These operations are intended to result in the occupation of the Carso plateau, which is expected would lead to the early fall of Gorizia, the key position of the Austro-Hungarian front.

The Italian General Staff is said to be hopeful that this campaign may be successfully completed early in September.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

The following report was given out from the Vienna headquarters to-night:

Hostile attacks were repulsed at several points on the southwestern front—namely, in the Tyrolean frontier district, at Fedaja, and on the Boudena line, south of Selbachach.

In the district of Gorizia all our old positions on Monte Seibitz and on the heights east of Monfalcone remained in our hands. During the night of the 12th and 13th, German troops advanced to the entrance of the station at Monfalcone and bombarded enemy infantry on the slopes of La Rocca and transport cars near the Adria works.

GERMANS PROHIBIT DAMAGE INSURANCE

(By Cable to the Tribune.)

Zurich, Aug. 14.—In the last month of the war, German agents have done enormous damage, though the German censor has suppressed everything but an occasional reference. That these are serious is proved by the evidence of our shipping companies. Labor insurance companies, for insuring against damage by bombs, as the claims would reveal the number of raids and their success.

Edison Contract Acquired.

"Despite its protest against the shipment of a similar character to Great Britain and France, the correspondence in possession of 'The World' shows that Hugo Schweitzer, identified himself with the German government, secured for the German government the transfer to himself of a contract between the American Oil and Supply Company, of Newark, and Thomas A. Edison for the manufacture and delivery by the latter at Garfield, N. J., of 1,212,000 pounds of phenol (carbolic acid) at an aggregate cost of \$140,000, to be delivered in daily shipments running till March, 1916. The correspondence further reveals a payment on June 22 of \$100,000 to William F. Hoffman, president and general manager of the American Oil and Supply Company, as a guarantee against loss, the contract indicating preparations for its transportation and delivery in spite of the British blockade with which the oil company is not concerned."

Reports made by the agent and reproduced by 'The World' show that among the well known men and women whose names were used (possibly without their sanction) in this connection were: Albert J. Beveridge (the well known farmer-Senator), Editor S. S. McClure, ex-Congressman Bartholdt, of Missouri (the leader of the German-Americans), Congressman Gardner, of Massachusetts, and Hobson, of Massachusetts.

Jerome Sought \$10,000 Retainer.

"Cryptic references in some of the correspondence reflect the secrecy practised by the German agents in some

POPE SENDS SYMPATHY TO EAST PRUSSIANS

Amsterdam, Aug. 14.—What purposes to be a letter of sympathy sent to the people of East Prussia by Pope Benedict, through the Bishop of Frauenburg, is printed by the "Bayerische Kurier," says a telegram from Munich. The letter, which was sent through the Papal Nuncio at Munich, is given as follows:

"The Holy Father deplures with sincerest sympathy the sad position of the population of the Baltic provinces, who, in fact, for their loyal Christian views, deserved a better fate. At the same time the Holy Father welcomes most heartily the wonderful readiness of all Germany to make sacrifices in order to assist the stricken provinces. As a sign of his fatherly and loving care he sends this gift of 16,000 marks (\$2,500) for the relief of sufferers."

GERMANS STILL HOLD U. S. PASS OF BALMAHA

New Complications Make Case Like Dacia's.

Bremen, Aug. 14.—The German authorities are still holding the American bark Pass of Balmaha, which was brought into port a fortnight ago with 5,000 bales of cotton from New York for Archangel. The case is complicated with circumstances which may lead to considering the Pass of Balmaha a good prize, although her cargo of cotton is not contraband.

Like the American steamer Dacia, the vessel was transferred from British to American registry after the outbreak of the war, and so far as can be ascertained, her cargo already had passed to Germany. The ultimate disposition of the Dacia may be awaited as a precedent.

The Pass of Balmaha was first held up by a British cruiser, which placed aboard her a party of five men. They remained in concealment eleven days, until a German petty officer, subsequently placed on board by a German submarine, took the ship to port.

Of their undertakings. Initials are used

to designate men, and particularly women whose subtle talents are under consideration for ventures requiring delicacy of methods and secrecy of operation. A letter passing through the hands of a well known German-American of high standing, and William Travers Jerome apparently has relation to some undertaking of this character. That it was important is indicated by Jerome's request for a \$10,000 retainer fee.

"Dr. Albert is one of the most important men connected with German official affairs in this country. He is a sense the keystone of its financial operations, is reputed to handle immense sums of money and is consulted by other officials and agents regarding all undertakings."

"He came here at the beginning of the war from St. Louis, where he lived a short time with Dr. Dernburg. Dr. Meyer-Gerhardt, Ambassador of Bernadotte and Hulse Schmidt, the agent of the Deutsches Bank of Berlin; he constituted the board of strategy until the departure of Dr. Dernburg and Dr. Meyer-Gerhardt for Germany."

"Since the departure of these two gentlemen he has been assisted in the management of German affairs by Hugo Schmidt and the German Ambassador. His approval seems to have been required before the inauguration of new ventures."

Dr. Albert the Clearing Agent.

"Copies of reports and recommendations of all other German officials were sent to him. The correspondence in the possession of 'The World' shows that he controlled for his government the editorial policy of 'Friedland' and that Captain von Fapen, the German military attaché, reported to him; that disputes and all correspondence with the home government were referred to him; that, in short, he was the general clearing agent of his government in the United States."

"When Dr. Dernburg and Dr. Meyer-Gerhardt sailed away a couple of months ago their interests were taken over and looked after by Dr. Albert. To the casual caller he is almost as difficult to reach as his own Kaiser. He has several offices in this city and his private address is known only to a few persons. His principal business office is at 45 Broadway, but even there he is inaccessible except to those persons he desires to see."

"He has at his command a large staff of agents most of whom are unknown to each other. His management of the delicate and difficult undertakings of his government in this country have been so successful that he has been able to have earned him the highest praise from the Cabinet officials of Germany, with whom he enjoys the most intimate relations."

MILLER AND WAR POLICY CAUSES FRENCH UNREST

Minister Sets Date to Discuss Questions Raised by Deputies.

HAS BEEN CRITICISED AS KITCHENER WAS

Basis of Trouble Complicated—Gallieni's Alleged Jealousy of Joffre a Feature.

Paris, Aug. 14.—The Cabinet to-day discussed requests from a group in the Chamber of Deputies, the leaders of which have been criticizing among themselves and occasionally in the chamber the Cabinet's conduct of the war.

It was announced at the end of the Cabinet council that Minister of War Millerand had informed his colleagues that he would take occasion on Friday to discuss the questions raised, choosing the occasion when the appropriation for the two new United Secretaries for War would come up for debate.

The Radicals and Radical Socialists are represented in the Cabinet by Louis J. Maloy, Minister of the Interior; Albert Sarraut, Minister of Public Works; Jean Godart, Under Secretary of War; Albert Dalimier, Under Secretary of Fine Arts, and Paul Jacquier, Under Secretary of the Interior.

While this dispatch is the first hint of political unrest which has passed the French censor, Americans recently returned from Paris have brought reports of a growing disposition among factions to attack the Cabinet, especially M. Millerand, apparently in much the same manner as Lord Northcliffe recently attacked Lord Kitchener and the British Cabinet. Prophecies of a crisis have varied according to the temperament of the prophet. Many speak of a huge scandal, while some go so far as to hint darkly at a new communist revolution. The Paris newspapers have even spoken openly of a committee of public safety.

Three Points Stand Out.

The basis of the trouble is a very complicated network, but there are three chief features. These features are the large power exercised by M. Millerand, the steering committee set up for the Chamber, and General Gallieni's alleged jealousy of General Joffre.

Millerand is a man who does things with few requests for permission to act and little consultation. He has exercised the same kind of control over the French War Ministry as Kitchener has over that of England.

And his people are not now suffering from such a deplorable lack of munitions if Kitchener had given the facts to the Cabinet, so a certain section in France says, that Millerand has been necessary to appoint M. Albert Thomas as Secretary for Munitions.

Just as England complains bitterly that the country should have been organized for war last August and the Minister of Munitions appointed in October, so France says that the Minister of Munitions should have been appointed in October. Millerand because the appointment was not made then.

In the case of the Chamber Steering Committee, it was found a few months ago that the six hundred members constituted an unwieldy and impracticable body for getting the information needed to carry on a legislative government. Questions to the Ministers in the Chamber were unsatisfactory answered. There was not enough detail in the information elicited, and too many times the answer was given that a reply would be contrary to the interests of the country. Millerand was called before the committee. It was found that the Foreign Affairs Committee wanted information that was in the realm of the War Committee, and the Foreign Minister would not give the information on the floor of the War Office, while the War Minister would not come before the Foreign Affairs Committee because he was not responsible to it.

New Committee Formed.

So the Chamber was not getting the information it wanted and felt that it was purposely being kept in the dark by the government. From this situation there resulted a new committee of forty-four members, consisting of members of the Chamber, the Committees on Foreign Affairs, War, Navy and Interior. All ministers were made responsible to this new committee. It called the ministers before it in private sittings and questioned them minutely and at length.

Obviously the new committee was to report to the Chamber all the information it received, and thus the Chamber would be kept constantly fully informed on the situation in the War Office, while the War Minister would not come before the Foreign Affairs Committee because he was not responsible to it.

Jealousy of Joffre a Feature.

The third principal feature is Gallieni's supposed jealousy of Joffre. Gallieni was long ago Joffre's superior, and to-day he resents being Joffre's subordinate. He and his friends say that it was he and not Joffre who won the battle of the Marne, and that if Gallieni instead of Joffre were in command to-day there would be more action on the French front, that it would not be the question of "nibbling" but a vigorous offensive that would carry the Germans over the Rhine before the first snowfall.

Joffre is loved and trusted by the army and by France, but to many Gallieni's ambitions the latter and his friends have rigged up a plan to oust Millerand and put Joffre in his place, while Gallieni would be made commander of the armies in the field. As Joffre is a soldier and would understand the operations in the field as well as Gallieni, and perhaps better, the clique would surround him with a crowd of under-secretaries and so entangle him in red tape that he would be powerless.

These are the three chief groups concerned in the attack on Millerand, and they have been so far successful that less than four weeks ago Millerand was called upon at a Cabinet meeting to resign. He did resign, but at the

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY IN THE WORLD WAR

Japanese called on Germany to deliver up leased territory of Kiaochow.

Viège (Belgium) burned and destroyed by Germans.

Field Marshal Sir John French arrived in Paris to concert plans for defence.

same time he threatened to go before the country and expose the reasons for his being forced out of the government. His resignation was landed back to him. More recently, while the caucus of the Deputies was being held, rumor got to the point of saying that Millerand was definitely out and Briand had been appointed in his place—which would have been a defeat for the Gallieni party.

The most active of the dissatisfied ones have been the Deputies whose main object is to get rid of the steering committee, and their dissatisfaction has reached a point at which some members of each of the many parties in the Chamber have been able to get together in one body for the common purpose of throttling the steering committee. At one time these men all caucused in one body at the Hotel de Ville, to the east of the road to Lille, where, by means of mines, destroyed advanced works of the enemy. An ammunition depot has been blown up within the enemy's lines between Monchy and Ransart.

To the north of Lausanne we have, the German positions of La Tour Roulard.

A violent cannonade is reported in the Argonne in the sector of La Houyette, at the Forest of Montmaré, at the "Cow's Head," on the frontier of Lorraine and in the Vosges, at Chapelle and Fontenelle.

Early this morning the following report was given out:

In the Argonne district, to the north of the Argonne, the German positions of La Houyette, at the Forest of Montmaré, at the "Cow's Head," on the frontier of Lorraine and in the Vosges, at Chapelle and Fontenelle.

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FRENCH WARNED OF RAID ON SUEZ

Plot in Asiatic Turkey, Report States, Was Detected and Thwarted.

Paris, Aug. 14.—A plan for an attack on the Suez Canal is said by the Ministry of Marine to-day to have been detected and thwarted. Announcement was made in the following statement:

On August 12, after warning had been given to the Governor of Jaffa and time given for the evacuation of the vicinity, a French cruiser bombarded and destroyed the principal building of the shops of the German Wagner, which were making arms and munitions and constructing boats destined for an attack on the Suez Canal. The houses in the vicinity were not damaged.

Jaffa, in Southern Palestine, Asiatic Turkey, is about 150 miles northeast of Port Said, at the Mediterranean end of the Suez Canal. It is a large seaport owned by Wagner Brothers.

The French Marine Ministry's communication leaves in doubt the nature of the expedition said to have been planned against the canal. It would be impossible to construct a canal at Jaffa a naval force of sufficient strength to cope with the warships of Great Britain and France in these waters, and it might be inferred that the vessels were being built for raiding depending upon secrecy and speed for the success of the adventure.

THREE SHIPS TORPEDOED

German Submarines Sink Two Steamers and Fishing Vessel.

London, Aug. 14.—Three more vessels have been sunk by German submarines. The British steamer Cairo and the fishing smack Amethyst were sent to the bottom, in the order named. The crews were saved.

The third victim was the steamer Princess Charlotte, a 1,000-ton vessel, which was sunk in the English Channel. Four of the crew were lost. The others reached land safely.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

From the Berlin Army Headquarters the following has been received:

In the Argonne new progress was made by our troops near Marigny-le-Chateau. The number of prisoners in this region has been increased by four officers and 240 men.

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In the Argonne new progress was made by our troops near Marigny-le-Chateau. The number of prisoners in this region has been increased by four officers and 240 men.

German Submarines Sink Two Steamers and Fishing Vessel.

London, Aug. 14.—Three more vessels have been sunk by German submarines. The British steamer Cairo and the fishing smack Amethyst were sent to the bottom, in the order named. The crews were saved.

The third victim was the steamer Princess Charlotte, a 1,000-ton vessel, which was sunk in the English Channel. Four of the crew were lost. The others reached land safely.

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ARGONNE ATTACK AGAIN REPULSED

Germans Still Unable to Approach Verdun, Paris Reports.

London, Aug. 14.—Despite repeated repulses and losses that are terrific, the German Crown Prince continues his assaults on the trenches defending Verdun. The French War Office to-night reports the failure of two more attacks delivered last night and this morning along the entire sector of Marie Therese.

The week's effort, from the Allied standpoint, marks a considerable gain for Joffre's "nibbling" policy.

Minor fighting also took place in the Argonne district, to the north of the Argonne, where the German positions of La Houyette, at the Forest of Montmaré, at the "Cow's Head," on the frontier of Lorraine and in the Vosges, at Chapelle and Fontenelle.

Early this morning the following report was given out:

In the Argonne district, to the north of the Argonne, the German positions of La Houyette, at the Forest of Montmaré, at the "Cow's Head," on the frontier of Lorraine and in the Vosges, at Chapelle and Fontenelle.

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FRENCH OFFICIAL.

The statement given out by the Paris War Office is as follows:

On the Yser, artillery fighting is taking place before Lombardzyde, St. George's, Boesinghe and Wueren.

In the Argonne, the number of prisoners taken to Lille, we have, by means of mines, destroyed advanced works of the enemy. An ammunition depot has been blown up within the enemy's lines between Monchy and Ransart.

To the north of Lausanne we have, the German positions of La Tour Roulard.

A violent cannonade is reported in the Argonne in the sector of La Houyette, at the Forest of Montmaré, at the "Cow's Head," on the frontier of Lorraine and in the Vosges, at Chapelle and Fontenelle.

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